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Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

OFFICIAL PRESS.

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THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

MODERN WITCHCRAFT.

Pennsylvania People Who Still
Oling to Old Rites.

The Headquarters of a Superstitious Sect
Who Believe in Witch Doctors and
Have Some Very Peculiar
Practices.

A Logan (Pa.) correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says that a belief in witchcraft has developed in that city and township to an alarming extent. He continues: The village of Robtown is the headquarters of this superstitious sect, but prominent disciples are found scattered about the district in confusion. They seemingly live in a world of thought peculiarly their own and frequently congregate at the house of some congenial spirit proven in the faith and talk over matters pertaining to their strange belief. They are extremely shy of admitting strangers into their household and under no circumstances will they divulge aught of their peculiar belief and practices.

From what can be gleaned about them it seems that there are two witches in this part of the globe, one a resident of Millroy and the other of this village. Logan is also favored in the possession of a "doctor," or one who is invested with the secret power to remove the "spell" from the victim after the unholy eye of the witch has "looked upon" a subject.

Many are the weird stories related of the machinations of the witches and the relieving power of the "doctor" to cure the magic spell. About three months ago a little child lay sick for several weeks and the child's parents solemnly believed that it was a victim of a witch's ban. The suspected witch was believed to be a resident of Logan. One dreary night in November the witch doctor of this place was sent for and after a lengthy pow-wow the spell which the witch had wrought yielded to the secret power of the healer. This particular case was heralded broadcast and at once developed a veritable host of believers, and their number has increased many fold since.

Another similar case of recent occurrence has created no end of comment among the neighborhood gossipers. In this instance the enchanted one was a young married woman, whose case baffled the cunning of the witch doctor. His saving power failed to remove the spell of the sorceress, but he advised the husband to send his wife away, which he did, and to wear certain beads around his neck for the express purpose of guarding against becoming bewitched himself. These beads were furnished by the "doctor" and are supposed to possess virtues potent in resisting the powers of sorcery. Since the foregoing incidents transpired the woman has returned to her home fully restored and the husband has laid away his beads.

Perhaps the most serious case resulting from this strange hallucination pertaining to witchcraft in this neighborhood is that of a young married woman whose reason has been dethroned. In consequence of her adherence to the belief and the silly practices that were performed in her presence she has become hopelessly insane. The time-worn silver bullet story still holds mastery over the minds of these deluded creatures. A certain man's maiden aunt, who was a member of the household, was suspected of being a bad witch, possessing the occult power of transforming herself into any animal that has capricious fancy might suggest. It is the firm belief among the deluded associates that she enchanted some of the persons and wrought much mischief. During these supposed periodical transformations she was frequently absent for days at a time, when she was believed to exist in animal form.

The nephew had devised many ways of ridding himself of his witch aunt, but she was sufficiently cunning to frustrate all his plans. Finally, it is said, he consulted a witch doctor, who advised him to shoot her with a silver bullet while she was detected in the form of an animal. He had not long to wait for an opportunity, as the troublesome aunt transformed herself into a deer soon afterward. The deer, or his aunt, as the case may be, was shot with the silver bullet, and eaten, thus terminating the career of one bad witch. At any rate, the suspected aunt has not since returned in the human form, and the consequences of the distressing case is that the nephew's wife has become hopelessly insane.

Flowers at Funerals.

Societies for the abolition of flowers at funerals are being organized in Baden, Germany. The parent society in Wiesbaden was founded by clergymen against the bitter opposition of all gardeners in the neighborhood, who denounced their action in public meetings and in the newspapers. The direct impulse to the movement was given by the repeated experience that at house funerals the flowers occupied so much space that inadequate room was left for the mourners. At the funeral of a high official named Von Wurmb, recently, fifteen hundred dollars' worth of flowers so blocked the halls and filled the space around the coffin that the half of the persons who wished to attend the services were compelled to wait in the rain outside. The new society proposes to allow only relatives to send flowers hereafter.

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A ROYAL MUSICAL FOOL.

The Late King of Holland's Franks Made His Secretary's Life Miserable.

If the late King William III. of Holland prided himself on anything, says the New York Herald, it was on his knowledge of music. Indeed, he once composed an opera entitled "The Slave of Camoens," and though the public did not go into raptures over it his majesty was convinced to the day of his death that it was one of the greatest works of art produced during this century. The composition of this work did not involve much labor on his part. At such moments as he believed himself to be inspired he would summon his secretary and order him to seat himself at a piano. Then his majesty would walk about the room, humming a tune, and would suddenly stop and exclaim: "Play this tune now—ta-da-da, pom-pom, la-la!"

The unfortunate secretary would strum on the piano, but would be soon interrupted by the king crying: "See here, my friend, I didn't hum pom-pom, la-la, but ta-da-da, pom-pom, la-la!"

The bewildered secretary would make another attempt and would finally succeed in striking the required chords. Then the king would say: "That's better! That's something like my tune! Keep on at it until you have the melody thoroughly by heart and then go into my study and put it down on paper!"

With these words the king would go away and the secretary, conscious of his majesty's inability to compose anything like a melody, would calmly set down on paper a tune of his own composition which he would present for approval the next morning. However faulty the tune might be—and the secretary had little knowledge of music—the king would never fail to say: "I've heard a worse tune than that, haven't you? Why, it's a grand bit of music!"

In this manner, it is said, that short-lived opera, "The Slave of Camoens," was produced.

SHEDDING LIGHT ON CALVARY.

Mohammedan Residents of Jerusalem Anxiously Await the Work of Electricity.

A traveler who has recently visited Jerusalem tells, says the New York Sun, of the sensation produced there last month by the introduction of electric light, just four years after the first was first seen there. The electric plant is used in a large flour mill adjoining the supposed site of Calvary and close to the Damascus gate. If the Arabs and Jews were filled with wonder by the flaming gas jets in 1887, they are confounded when they see the light of electricity in 1891. Many of them are so alarmed that they hardly dare to look at it, and the Mohammedans call upon the prophet for safety. They ask what it is, where it comes from and how the magicians make it. When told that it is the same thing as lighting they become still more mystified, ask how it can be caught or held and take care to keep at a respectful distance from it. "Perhaps," says the traveler, "the day is not far distant when the streets and houses of Jerusalem may be lighted by electricity and even when Palestine, long desolate, shall blossom like the rose."

There is reason to believe that, with the completion of the railroad line from Jaffa to Jerusalem and with the construction of other new lines, Palestine will attract far greater multitudes of pilgrims than have been seen there since the time of the crusades. According to a recent dispatch a steamer put in at Jaffa on Tuesday, February 10, with two hundred and twenty-five passengers, who proceeded to Jerusalem, accompanied by a band of musicians.

In the course of time the children of Israel who once held Palestine, and who yet chant the songs of Jerusalem all over the world, may be induced to try to revive the prosperity of the holy land.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

How a Young Woman Heard Her Father's Speech in a Phonograph.

A pathetic story is that told in connection with the phonograph. A judge in a southern state came to Cincinnati not long ago, says a writer in the Commercial. He had never heard the phonograph. When he visited an office he spoke into the funnel, and was amazed and amused to hear his own voice repeated afterward through the tubes of the machine.

Two days after he returned home he died suddenly. His daughter came to Cincinnati on business, and while here a friend took her to hear a phonograph. It was a curious coincidence that she should have been escorted to the very office her father had visited but a short time before. The young woman, who was in deep mourning, was very much entertained by some of the musical selections the phonograph repeated.

The operator afterward picked up a cylinder from a pile, placed it in the phonograph, and said: "Listen to this." The young woman placed the tubes again to her ear, the bar was pulled out and the cylinder began to revolve. Before a dozen words had been repeated the woman in black swooned. Not until she recovered was the cause of her fainting known.

The voice that had come to her ears from the phonograph was that of her dead father. It was as a voice from the grave. She afterward purchased a phonograph, and the cylinder containing her father's speech was given to her. It is carefully cherished in her southern home.

POISONOUS FLOWERS.

A Beautiful Greenhouse Plant Which Is Possessed of Toxic Qualities.

The poisoning of several greenhouse workmen by contact with some greenhouse plant was noticed in our columns the other day, says the New York Herald. The name of the plant was not mentioned, but we suppose it must have been the Chinese primrose that is technically known as primula nuttalliana. This primrose is one of the most beautiful of the genus, and it is now in full bloom in our conservatories and offered for sale in the florists' shops. Its poisonous character is well known to experienced florists. After handling such plants are apt to be affected with an inflammation of the skin of the hands and arms, and often of the face, of an extremely malodorous type.

This lovely little plant is a native of central China, where it was first discovered by Mr. Maries, a botanical collector, who sent seeds of it to England. Plants raised from these seeds bloomed for the first time in Europe in September, 1880. In the following year it was figured and described in the Botanical Magazine, and three years later a colored plate of it appeared in the Garden newspaper. It created a sensation in European gardening circles, and on account of its easy growth, neat habits and winter-blooming nature, and the great profusion and beauty of its blossoms, it has found much favor with English and continental florists.

As it seeded and multiplied freely, it soon found its way to this country, where, till two years ago, it was the reigning favorite both in private and commercial gardens. When its poisonous nature, however, became generally known its popularity received a decided check; but it is such a beautiful little plant that even now cultivators dislike to give it up altogether.

The whole plant—leaves, petioles and flower stems—is covered more or less thickly with jointed hairs, and it is supposed that these hairs cause the poisonous irritation by breaking off and entering the skin of the hand. But all who touch the plant are not poisoned by it. We know of workmen who can handle it with absolute impunity at any time, while others are always susceptible to its evil influence. The back of the hands, between the fingers and the bare arms are the parts affected; the hard palm of the hand escapes uninjured. The face and eyes of some workmen are also poisoned by it, although these parts never touch the plants. One person whom we know of can handle the leaves without any smarting pain, such as the stinging of a nettle, and on occasion as if a scorpion had entered the skin; but after an hour or two the itching begins, and lasts more or less for several days. In fact, the effect upon the skin presents a good deal the appearance of paring poisoning, but it is never so virulent as so lasting as that caused by poison ivy.

VARIETIES OF SHINES.

Boot-Blackening as a High Art in the City of Boston.

There is a pleasing mystery about the

methods of the boot-blackening fraternity which I do not pretend to fathom, writes Tavernier in the Boston Post. Indeed, it has always seemed to me more mysterious to take them on trust than to seek to penetrate their meaning. For this reason I never ask the "professor" who does me the honor to set off my personal appearance by giving what my guarantees to be a "boon shine" to my boots, to show me his diploma; as long as he does his work well, I am indifferent to the authority under which he practices his art. But I was sorely tempted the other day to depart from my custom in this respect on seeing on a "professor" placard the following list of boot-blackening operations and the prices for them:

Opera shine, five cents; oil shine, ten cents; Nubian shine, fifteen cents. Not wishing to appear ignorant of such matters of importance in relation to the polish of the understanding and feeling also that it is always well to leave something to the imagination, I refrained from probing the mystery. Sometime or other, however, I propose to ascertain the nature of these different "shines" by patronizing the "professor" who advertises them, though I have a feeling that it would be what the socialists call "culpable luxury" to pay fifteen cents for a "Nubian shine" unless it has properties beyond those which, in my ignorance, are associated with it.

Lincoln's First Love.

The grave of Annie Rutledge, the only love of Abraham Lincoln, will soon have a fitting monument. The body, says the New York Times, which for nearly fifty years has rested in the cemetery at New Concord, Ill., was recently exhumed and buried in Oakland cemetery in this city. It was to rescue from oblivion the remains of a woman so closely and dearly related to Lincoln that a subscription was started some months ago among the citizens of Petersburg for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument. The difficulty in the way was in discovering the grave, which had been beaten down by the storms of years. Old settlers say that a stormy time within a year after the funeral would bring Lincoln the most violent paroxysms of grief. Annie Rutledge died at the age of nineteen of a broken heart, caused by the desertion of Henry McNeil, her lover. It was then that Lincoln began his wooing, and his pair became engaged, but Miss Rutledge died before the date of the marriage arrived.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 9, 1891.

Printed at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

County Official Press.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

John F. Ramsey, Manager of the Central & California Press Association, No. 205 Montgomery street.
G. E. Ramsey, 205 Pine street.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It has been the understanding in California that this State should have its own and separate building in which to make a creditable exhibit at the World's Fair of the great resources and industries of our great State, and for this purpose the people have voted the \$300,000 appropriation to carry out the expressed wishes of all California. But now comes the National Board of Commissioners of the World's Fair to the front and asks a resolution, that States shall not be allowed to make separate State exhibits, and when it is well known that Illinois is to erect her own building and make a separate exhibit; and to the surprise of the people of this State, its Commissioner, M. H. De Young, cordially approved the resolution, thus grossly misrepresenting the desire of our people, and making the law appropriating \$300,000 inoperative, as that money can be used only for a separate and distinct State exhibit.

If De Young does not have this resolution rescinded, Californians will be obliged to make exhibits on their "own hook," and have their exhibits placed in the common herd, a general commingling of exhibits from far and near, thereby preventing California receiving the credit justly due her. There is no necessity for this prohibitory resolution. There are very few States that propose to have separate exhibits. A number have made no appropriations, and a large number have made small appropriations only, while only a few have set aside a sufficient amount to erect buildings. California's large appropriation was made for that purpose, and unless she can have a separate building the \$300,000 can remain in our State Treasury and reduce our State taxes.

The people and press of Chicago were very understanding when they wanted California's assistance in selecting the place to hold the Fair at, and now they are secure in its possession they are seemingly disposed to give us the "cold shoulder."

If we cannot have the privilege of making an exhibit at the World's Fair as we contemplated, let the next Legislature appropriate the amount for a series of California fairs in the different sections of the Union, say at St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston and Atlanta. Such fairs would give the people of the different sections of the Union a better knowledge of our State than they now have, and thousands who will never see Chicago would visit such fairs.

Since the above was put in type Commissioner De Young returned from Chicago full of "enthusiasm" over the prospects of the Fair; and he brings the pleasant information to California exhibitors, that their exhibits will be placed in "seventy-two" different departments—a general scattering over the Fair, which is a strong argument in favor of a distinct and separate State exhibit. California is not after "premises," but is desirous of showing that she is a world within herself; that we can raise everything in the fruit and vegetable line, almost, that can be grown in any part of the world; that we can manufacture about everything mankind needs, but the visitors to the World's Fair will never be able to grasp this fact, if our exhibits are scattered all through the great exposition, and no lasting impression of our great resources will abide with the visitor. The State Commissioners should insist upon a strict compliance with the appropriation law and the wishes of the people, and have a separate exhibit.

Captain Thomas B. Allen, of Clarkburg, W. Va., celebrated his 100th birthday recently. He was on Wellington's staff and in the war of the Rebellion.

The Germans are greatly worried over the meeting of French troops on the frontier, and the young men of Alsace and Lorraine are joining the French army.

The Boston School Board has wisely determined to put a stop to the Maple, Gumbo, Katie business, and hereafter names must be written in full.

White Republican clubs are being organized in all sections of South Carolina, and many result in breaking the Solid South.

Reports indicate increased tobacco acreage this year. Had it not been for the McKinley bill, it would have decreased.

The Census shows that California has expended more per capita for all school purposes than any other State.

On Saturday night last a hurricane demolished about one hundred houses at Paducah, Ky.

It is expected that the wheat crop of California this year will place the State at the head of the wheat column.

The Kansas wheat crop promises to be a failure.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

President Harrison honored the people of California by visiting them, and the people of this State have shown him that his visit was greatly appreciated by all classes and without distinction of party. His tour in this State was a continued ovation from the State line on the South to the Oregon line, not an unpleasant hitch occurring at any point, aside from Oakland. At Oakland the Committee did not know their business in any particular, and consequently everything went wrong, and the President was undoubtedly glad to get back to the Palace Hotel, but greatly regretting he could not honor the people of Oakland in recognition of their great desire to do honor to him as an American citizen and their President.

President Harrison on reaching Washington will have seen the fairest portion of the earth, and been in close communion with a progressive and intelligent people, and he will have a knowledge of the requirements of the people of the sections he has visited; a knowledge not obtainable by a President who is cooped up in the White House during his entire term, only now and then visiting some near-by Summer resort. It should be an unwritten law of our country requiring him to visit every State early in the term so that he can perform the duties of his office with a full knowledge of the wants of every section. Congress should make an appropriation for the expenses of such tours, and thus stop the partisan cry that "the President is on an electioneering trip," a cry repeatedly sent out by the Democratic press of the country ever since Harrison left Washington on this tour.

The visit of the President, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Bunk will result in great good to California, in the matter of coast defenses, postal matters, agriculturally.

Col. A. A. Tuttle, said to have been a commissary in the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, Cal., registered at Smith & McNeill's Hotel, at New York, several days ago, where he was taken ill, and removed to the New York Hospital, where he died. Just before his death, Tuttle told Clerk Waddell, of the hotel, that he intended to make him heir, and that his property was to the amount of \$1,500. The clerk protested, and said the money should go to the relatives. Word was telegraphed to the relatives at Santa Monica, and the reply was that they would not be responsible for the funeral expenses. They sent a dispatch "collect," cost of \$1.86. Waddell determined that if it was not proper that he should retain the stranger's money, he would at least see that the relatives in the West got none of it. With this view, he bought a lot in a cemetery and ordered a handsome monument to be erected thereon. The relatives must be kicking themselves all over Santa Monica, the laughing stock of its people. Clerk Waddell will do to tie to.

On Monday Governor Markham appointed Oscar Lewis, Charles Grambarth and Oliver Eldridge as members of the Board of Arbitration, all of San Francisco. It is to arbitrate between labor and capital.

The people of Oakland should have gone to San Francisco to see the President, and allowed Sacramento to entertain him that entire day. Oakland is one of San Francisco's bedrooms only.

The fool killer should have been invited to visit Oakland, instead of the President. It would have saved the people a great expense and been of more benefit to that city, providing he had gotten to work lively.

The Oakland Committee had a poor idea of the fitness of things when they drove the President to the Deaf and Dumb Institution and made him make a speech.

When President Harrison returns East, all Washington will want to come to California to see its wonders. His visit has been a fine advertisement for this State.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on the subject of floriculture. California stands third in the list of States in the value of plant sales, New York and Pennsylvania following.

Open-air concerts are in order in the Capital City, on Mondays, notwithstanding the protest of the horror-stricken clergy. The people of Sacramento are not all fools.

President Harrison has made hosts of new friends on this trip—and they will be with him in the Fall of '92.

The President will never forget San Francisco—and Oakland, her opposite.

President Harrison's Galveston speech was the "boss."

The cruiser San Francisco arrived at Calao on Sunday.

NEW TO-DAY.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., May 9, 1891.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1891.

at Bridgeport. Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

CORNELIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools.

One of the heaviest business houses in New York, which has always purchased its steel, springs, tin plate, etc., of English firms, has been compelled to cancel all orders on account of the McKinley bill, as one of the firm expressed it, "That damn McKinley bill," and is buying extensively of American houses.

Ground has been broken in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the erection of an immense factory, where 400 persons will be employed. This is one of the results of the McKinley tariff. The "four hundred" will be in favor of a Protection President and Congress next year.

Owing to the continued prevalence of la grippe in Brooklyn, N. Y., the running of open cars has been restricted to between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., when the temperature is not less than 70 degrees in the shade.

Elizabeth Appleton, aged 94 years, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago, having been a resident of that city continually from 1800. She left two sons, one never having seen the big bridge, although he has lived in Brooklyn 71 years.

Philadelphia claims that the Census shows that she leads all others in the country in the value of annual manufactured products.

THROUGH THE WEARY HOURS.

Of many a night, made doubly long by its protracted agony, the rheumatic sufferer tosses to and fro on his sleepless couch, vainly praying for that rest which only comes by fits and starts, too often faint to relieve, but there is simple evidence to prove that the efficient blood depurative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, affords the most reliable means of relief. Check the invalid in his incipient stages, when the first premonitory twinges come on, with this agreeable medicine, and a void year of torture. Whatever be the rationale of the active influence of the Bitters upon this malady, it is a more direct and positive than that which relates to its action in the cases of rheumatism. Like all mercurial medicine, it deserves a protracted, systematic trial, and should not be abandoned because it at once remedies. It is equally efficacious in dyspepsia, indigestion and kindred diseases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THOSE INDENTURED TO THE UNDERSIGNED TO SETTLE THEIR ACCOUNTS ON OR BEFORE APRIL TWENTY-FIFTH. And those having CLAIMS will present them for payment.

ap14d A. F. BRYANT.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

LEGAL.

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION AND REQUIRING DEBTOR TO FILE SCHEDULE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. In the Matter of D. HAYS, doing business as D. HAYS AND BROTHER, an insolvent debtor. In the Matter of the petition of WILSON LUMBER, C. & P. H. TERRELL & CO., P. BERWIN & BROTHER, THE WEAVER CO., J. STRAUSS & CO., FRIGENBAUM & CO., praying that D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro., may be adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, coming on regularly to be heard this Eleventh Day of April, 1891, and Joseph Kirk, appearing for said petitioner, and no answer having been filed, or no appearance having been made by said Defendant, and it further appearing to the Court that the said D. Hays, after being duly and regularly served, has made default, and that said default has been regularly entered by the Clerk of this Court; and it further appearing to the Court that all of the allegations contained in said petition are true.

It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said D. Hays, now in, and on the 25th day of March, 1891, the date of the filing of the petition, is insolvent within the true intent and meaning of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to keep the list of Insolvent Debtors, and Protection of Creditors, and for the Enforcement of Fraudulent Debtors," passed April 19, 1880. And it is further ordered, that the said D. Hays file in this Court, within ten days from the date hereof, a schedule and inventory, in accordance with Sections three and four of the said Act.

The Sheriff of the County of Mono is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said

D. HAYS.

Insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his debts, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said Debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the Creditors of the said debtor do appear before the Hon. W. H. Virden, Judge of the Superior Court, of the County of Mono, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the Town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, on the

EIGHTH OF MAY, 1891.

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day to prove their claims and show cause or more assigned of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Mono, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1891.

W. H. VIRDEN,

Judge of the Superior Court, County of Mono, State of Cal. In the Matter of D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro., an Insolvent Debtor. Order of Adjudication in Insolvency. Filed April 15th, 1891.

ap14d J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro.

An Insolvent Debtor.

It is hereby ordered, that the time fixed in the order of adjudication, and of the further order in connection therewith, be made in each issue of the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Mono, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

MONDAY, the 25th DAY OF MAY, 1891.

at the same hour and place.

It is further ordered, that the publication of said order of adjudication, and of the further order in connection therewith, be made in each issue of the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Mono, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

April 29th, 1891.

W. H. VIRDEN,

Superior Judge.

Indorsed: In the Superior Court, County of Mono, State of California.

In the Matter of D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro., in Insolvency.

Order Extending Time.

Filed May 1st, 1891.

my14d J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not be Made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES E. STEWART, Deceased.

Chas. M. Stewart, the Administrator of the Estate of James E. Stewart, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on

SATURDAY, the 16th DAY OF MAY, 1891,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court at the Court House in said County of Mono, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, a newspaper printed and published in said Mono County, and that a copy of this Order to show cause be served by mail by the Clerk of this Court upon Wm. Stewart, Deborah McQuerry and Daniel L. Stewart and M. Y. Stewart, severally at their last known place of residence.

W. H. VIRDEN,

Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 8th, 1891.

ap14d

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF PAULUS MATTLI, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Paulus Mattli, deceased, to the credit of, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Office of H. E. Eddy in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place of the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Mono.

Dated at Bridgeport, this 5th day of April, 1891.

JACOB A. MATTLI,

Administrator of the Estate of Paulus Mattli, deceased.

ap14d

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. A. R. LOOSE.

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities, via the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes.

Southern Pacific Company. (PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East, AND AT

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Fullman Palace Sleeping Cars

TOURIST-SLEEPING CARS attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold; Sleeping-Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

Gen. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS.

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. F. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

ap14d

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team, each.....\$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals.....1.00

Each additional pair of animals......50

Horseman, each......25

Pack animals, each......25

Hogs and sheep, each......5

Loose stock, each......5

Empty teams, half-price.

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, no credits given.

ap14d

MONDAY, the 25th DAY OF MAY, 1891.

at the same hour and place.

It is further ordered, that the publication of said order of adjudication, and of the further order in connection therewith, be made in each issue of the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Mono, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

April 29th, 1891.

W. H. VIRDEN,

Superior Judge.

Indorsed: In the Superior Court, County of Mono, State of California.

In the Matter of D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro., in Insolvency.

Order Extending Time.

Filed May 1st, 1891.

my14d J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

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In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES E. STEWART, Deceased.

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SATURDAY, the 16th DAY OF MAY, 1891,

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W. H. VIRDEN,

Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 8th, 1891.

ap14d

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Dated at Bridgeport, this 5th day of April, 1891.

JACOB A. MATTLI,

Administrator of the Estate of Paulus Mattli, deceased.

ap14d

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. A. R. LOOSE.

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Main street.

BODIE.....CAL. N. W. BOYD, Proprietor.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 9, 1891.

County Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mail Contractor Hogan was in town on Sunday and went home on Monday's stage. Clay Hampton is back from Independence, and is out camping, fishing and hunting with his brothers.

Thos. Williams, now of Big Pine, Inyo county, was in Bodie on Sunday.

Frank Leonard is over from Bodie and will reside here.

Wilson Butler, of Bodie, is very sick and not expected to live.

Mrs. A. Hutton is in Bodie with her sick brother, W. Butler.

Traveller Joe A. Brown is expected home from San Francisco to-day or to-morrow.

Surveyor J. G. Thompson, of Mono Lake, made us a pleasant call yesterday, and renewed his subscription to the CHRONICLE-UNION.

Judge W. H. Virden, now in San Francisco, has hopes of recovering the sight of his injured eye, but, perhaps, not without an operation.

BOONVILLE CANYON.—There being an impression, consequent upon the pre-emption of Boonville Canyon, that a charge will be made for the use of the bath, we have to say that they will be free as heretofore. There is considerable growing in this country, but the question naturally arises, why did not some of the hickers take it up? These valuable medicinal springs have been used by the people of Mono county for the past thirty years, and yet it remained for all these unclaimed until a few months ago. We are not the only ones glad that it has been pre-empted by other than a non-resident sheep herder, who feels no interest in this country outside of getting a range for sheep owned in some of the Southern counties. Should the California and Nevada railroad come this way, as contemplated, the investment will be valuable, and the Boonville Medicinal Springs would be a popular resort.

THE ORATOR.—Our young friend Brinton H. Miner was the Orator at the May Day festivities at Gonzales, Monterey county. The Gonzalesians had a grand barbecue, after Bridgeport's fashion, 2400 pounds of meat, with the usual "goodies" contributed by the ladies, being disposed of by the hungry multitude. Judging from the published notice of his oration Mr. Miner did well.

SHEEP.—Many bands of sheep are passing through Inyo county, and it is probable most of them will come into Mono. Collector Hays should keep his eye peeled. The Inyo Collector has sold eleven sheep licenses thus early; but the great majority of the Mono licenses will not be due until later in the season.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. R. A. Leale, of Bodie, having just returned from San Francisco with a stylish selection of hats and bonnets, will be in Bridgeport on Friday and Saturday next, the 15th and 16th, with a large assortment; also ribbons, flowers and feathers.

ALL RIGHT.—On Tuesday morning the Court House flagstaff was taken down, the large golden ball was more securely adjusted, and the staff was again raised and is ready to fly Old Glory on all proper occasions.

ALL OPEN.—All of our roads are open for travel again. Clay Hampton returned from Independence a few days ago via the Goat Ranch road, and on Tuesday travel was resumed on the Antelope road, W. P. Brandon starting his freight team for Carson.

SHIPPED.—A Bodieite shipped a few days since, having collected several hundred dollars, and losing one hundred and fifty of it at a poker game. Among his passengers in Bridgeport are a landlord and one of the legal fraternity.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Superintendent Richards gives notice under "New To-day" that the semi-annual session of the Board of Education will be held at Bridgeport on Tuesday, June 9th, for the examination of those wishing to become teachers.

THE VIRGINIA. Enterprise notices the CHRONICLE-UNION as having entered upon its 13th volume. It should have been the 30th. The C-U is the oldest paper in Eastern California.

NEW MANAGEMENT.—On Monday next M. J. Cody will place the Bridgeport Stable under the management of Frank Leonard, of Bodie.

This afternoon Mercury's transit across the sun will occur—but you will not see it without the aid of a telescope.

BULLION.—On Tuesday the Standard Ore. shipped to San Francisco \$30,000 in bullion.

ORCH.—School was resumed on Monday Miss Cornelia Richards, teacher.

We had lots of cold, windy weather this week, but to-day is more May-like.

May's big team left here this morning for Carson for freight for Lundy.

INVOICES.—We find the following in the Invo Register:

Mrs. J. Lynch, of Benton, Mono county, has taken charge of the Railroad Hotel at Belleville.

The O. H. Hill, Anderson & Co. mines across the river are looking highly promising. A shipment of ore will be made this week to Salt Lake.

About \$600 is now on the subscription list for the District Fair races at Bishop next Fall.

The Bishop public school, George Willis, teacher, has 124 pupils.

The raising of sugar beets will be tried at Bishop this season.

The Independent says that twenty-two bands of sheep passed by Olancho, on their way north, this season.

The large number of recently arrived immigrants at New York are found to be possessed of little or no money, and on being questioned they give their destination as Chicago, and say they will get work as soon as they arrive there. The large office is of the opinion that these immigrants are coming here under contract. On Sunday fifty Hungarians were detained, and seventy-five more on Tuesday.

E. H. Dyer & Co., beet-sugar manufacturers, of California, co-operating with Eastern capital, have completed negotiations for the immediate erection, at Marshalltown, Ia., of the largest beet-sugar plants in the West. The capital stock is \$550,000, and the daily capacity will be 400 tons. The factory is to be ready for the Fall crop. This will be the first of the kind in Iowa.

In January 1890, ad valorem duty of 25 per cent., envelopes sold at 68 cents per 1,000; under the McKinley bill the price is 44 cents. A duty of 25 cents per 1,000 shut out the foreign, and home competition reduced the price 21 cents. Is this not a wholesome dish for Free Traders to chew over?

The Grand Jury at New Orleans knocked the pins from under Italy by refusing to indict the lynchers of the Italian outthroats. This is satisfactory to the good people of the United States, and a wholesome warning to the criminal scum that has fled to our shores.

The Southern Pacific has secured most of the right of way, and will soon be at work closing the gap in their coast line of railway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. When finished this will be the popular route South.

On Tuesday, near Placerville, John Devey, a well known and respected farmer, was killed by the explosion of a spray pump, while spraying his orchard, the cylinder blowing out and a fragment taking off a side of his head.

The heirs of the Woodward Garden property in San Francisco, are still fighting over its division. The animals are eating up the property, and some want to donate them to the Golden Gate Park, while others wish the Garden kept open.

There is a great decrease in the output of out nails, and a great increase of the output of wire nails, which in 1890 was 3,135,911 kegs against 2,435,000 in 1889—an increase of 700,911 kegs.

George W. Childs has presented to the Mount Vernon Association a proof of Washington's farewell address, which is particularly valuable because of the corrections written on it by the first President.

It is said that the Queen has put up \$1,500,000, to pay the debts of her prodigal son, the Prince of Wales. And this fellow expects to be, by the grace of God, King of England.

The funeral of Prof. Le Conte took place at the State University grounds on Sunday last, and was large and imposing. The interment was in Mountain View Cemetery.

On account of Russia's attitude toward the Jews, it is rumored that the Rothschilds will withdraw their offer of a loan to the Czar.

Sybil Sanderson, one of our California girls, made her debut in Italian opera at Covent Garden, London, on Saturday night and scored a great success.

Citizens of South Africa propose to go north and between the 16th and 30th of May proclaim a Republic, to be called the "Republic of the North."

"A cheap coat is the demand of the age," says Grover Cleveland, but he could not add that it also meant a cheap tailor.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska decided that Boyd is not a citizen, and is ineligible as Governor, and that Thayer is Governor.

It is said that France is jealous of the United States, in relation to Hayti, thinking that the United States is too intimate in that affair.

Barry Sullivan, the celebrated actor, deceased at Brighton, England, on Sunday last.

Superintendent of Census Porter is en route to California to visit relatives in San Francisco.

After three successive failures on telegrams, the Winnebago Indians, of Wisconsin, have decided to give it up.

A Swansea tin plate maker objects to the closing of the works for one month on account of the duty of two cents per pound imposed by the McKinley bill. He says the Democratic victory last Fall was against the tariff, and that it will be repealed, and that capital will not be invested in tin plate plants in the United States. He depends upon the Democratic Party to run the English tin plate works. The following telegram from ex-Congressman Birmingham to the banquet of the Protective Tariff League, at New York, on the 29th of April, shows that the Englishman is in the soup: "The St. Louis Stamping Company is hard at work on one of the industries made possible under the McKinley bill; makes twenty-five boxes of tin per day. By July 1st, the new model works will be finished with daily output of five hundred boxes. Having passed the experimental point, my brother William and myself contemplate building tin plate works of 2,000 boxes daily capacity, in which, when completed, the public will be invited to take stock. No monopoly here; the Republican party was beaten in '90 by the dear McKinley dinner pail; the McKinley dinner pail is not dear, but exceedingly large, and will be swung by 1,000,000 more in '92. A lady writes in a German paper here: 'Your politics are all right; just look at the sugar bowl.'"

The London Times commends Congress for having "continued, with liberal hand, votes for the increase of the American navy," and estimating its cost at from \$135,000,000 to \$140,000,000, says that "by the year 1900, the completion of the work will make the navy an institution of which the United States may well be proud." The ships, guns and armor of American production. The United States, it will thus be seen, in armor, guns and ships are striving to rival other navies, and are producing within the country what not very long ago could only be obtained in Europe. The "new American navy" now being turned out is entirely of American manufacture.

The Gonzales Tribune says that Ode Ballena, of Salinas, raised 1080 sacks of potatoes last year on 10 acres of land. The crop sold for \$1.10 per cental, amounting to \$1241.90. The land cost him \$95 an acre, or \$950 for the tract, so the first year's crop brought him \$391.90 over and above the land. This is a good Ode on potatoes.

Rev. George W. Bethwell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who, in a fit of laughter at the pranks of his children, inhaled a small cork into the bronchial tubes, died on last Sunday night after terrible suffering for two weeks, during which everything was done to remove it. He formerly resided in Oakland, and was highly esteemed.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Two English chemists have concluded from experiments that phosphorescence can be produced by ozonized water.

In a minute the lowest sound your ear can catch has been made by 990 vibrations, while the highest tone reached you after making 2,328,000 vibrations.

A new process for burning coal without smoke has recently been discovered. It consists in sprinkling water containing a special preparation of resin over the coal, and the result there is no smoke and the glow is as intense as coals.

EXPERIMENT has proved that, if a delicate piece of lace be placed between an iron plate and a disk of gunpowder, and the latter be detonated, the lace will be annihilated, but its impression will be clearly stamped on the iron.

In a box six feet deep were filled with sea water and allowed to evaporate under the sun, there would be two inches of salt on the bottom. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of pure salt 220 feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic.

In a criminal lately beheaded in France the beats of the heart were noted during more than six minutes, and experiments were made to demonstrate the independence of the ventricular and articular contractions; this is the first time such observations were ever made on man.

NEW YORK BREVITIES.

New York stands well financially, her actual surplus being \$3,735,502.77.

New York burglars, the other day, stole eight hundred sets of false teeth from a store.

In a district between Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets, New York, live 150,000 persons, where there are eight churches and 280 saloons.

Twenty years ago possibly 5,000 roses a day was the limit of supply for New York city; now as many as 50,000 a day can often be found there.

New York is ahead of all the other cities if individual riches running up into seven or more figures is meant. It is said that New York has over one thousand millionaires, while London has six hundred, Paris five hundred, Berlin two hundred and Vienna one hundred.

A New York club recently gave a dinner to all the principal freaks in the dime museums. Living skeletons, fat women, turtle boys, contortionists, magnetic women, Chinese giants, call-headed boys, three armed and four headed men, dined and danced with their hosts until a very late hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEER TRAITS OF ANIMALS.

A dog in Chester, Pa., will never walk when there is a chance to jump on a street car and ride.

The rabbit cannot climb the outside of a tree, but he can climb up the inside of a hollow tree, provided the hollow is not too great in diameter. The thing is done by "humping" his back, and with his back against one side and his feet on the other side he works his way up.

At Columbus, O., the other night a lady caught a rat making off with her gold watch and chain, which she had left upon a dresser on retiring. The rodent had dragged his prize nearly twenty feet, and in a minute more would have disappeared in his hole with it.

LEWIS MOUNTAIN, a lad of eleven years, at Monson, Me., has a dog team with which he recently drove from his home to that of his grandfather in Milo, a distance of thirty miles, in seven hours. The trip was made just after a snowstorm, when the roads were in a very bad condition.

A horse that chews tobacco is owned by George Olmstead, of Shelton, Conn. The animal learned to chew years ago, in Danbury, when a man named Franklin Pierce was his driver. Whenever Pierce took a chew in the presence of the horse, he gave the animal some, and it has since become a habit with the latter, and evidently gives it great satisfaction.

GOOD WOMEN FOR LAZY MEN.

By actual count 150 young women have taken up timber claims in western Washington during the past six months. There are now 200 regularly ordained women preachers in the United States, where forty years ago there was only one.

ONE woman in Monroe, Me., has made in ten months time 1,876 vests, receiving therefor \$210, besides doing the housework for herself and husband, and taking care of the milk of one cow.

GENTRILY LINDEN is the poetic name of a young woman who makes a good living for herself and two children sweeping and dusting the private apartments of housekeepers and bachelors.

IN Austria women are employed to carry the mortar and brick to the builders. They work from seven o'clock in the morning till six o'clock at night with one hour at noon, and receive twenty cents a day. Most of these female hod-carriers are unmarried and homeless.

Mrs. E. A. FLAGG, of West Hartford, Conn., shows a business tact that is surpassed by but few men. In addition to managing the grist mill and its large business, she has started an ice enterprise. A house, 62x32 feet and 23 feet high, has been built and filled with 2,000 tons of ice, which she proposes to sell the coming summer.

CURIOS ADVERTISING.

An Italian prince advertises in a newspaper at Nice for an American heiress.

In some foreign cities there are men hired to attract a crowd to their employers' windows by staring and gazing into them.

A SALOON in Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee, has the following inscription: "Sunny Side saloon. Polytix & other triz diskussed at all ours."

A CURIOUS advertisement in an English paper says: "This concert takes place to-night (Friday), and not yesterday, as was erroneously announced."

An enterprising publisher in London advertised for several bald-headed men, pointed the name of his paper on each head and tried to get them front seats at a theatrical performance, but the manager of the theater objected.

A RECENT issue of a paper published in Natal, South Africa, contained this advertisement: "Wanted—A young lady as lady's companion, and to assist in teaching three children. Apply to J. P. J. Bignarsburg. N. B.—Three eligible bachelors kept on the premises."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Two sugar plantations in Louisiana have produced the past season 4,700,000 and 4,463,000 pounds of sugar respectively.

The development of smokeless coal mines in Tonquin shows much larger deposits than were at first believed to be possible.

They are talking about drilling a well at Butler, Penn., to be 10,000 feet deep, with the idea of "piping off heat for economic purposes."

The decrease in the shipbuilding of the United Kingdom during 1890 amounts to 29,828 tons in the aggregate, but the production of the Scottish yards has increased 21,000 tons.

VIRGINIA, North Carolina and Tennessee raise an average of 2,970,000 bushels of peanuts a year. The annual value of the crop averaged \$2,500,000 for the last four years.

GREAT quantities of buttons are now made from potatoes. The tubers are turned into pulp and hardened with acids, and thereafter the stuff is cut up and treated as in button-making with bone, etc.

ENGLAND'S QUEEN.

QUEEN VICTORIA calls a bouquet by the old-fashioned name of nosegay.

QUEEN VICTORIA has done much to promote photography in England, as she has always been a great collector of photographs.

QUEEN VICTORIA, when dining alone, drinks very weak whisky and water. This is in accordance with her doctor's orders, but at banquets she takes two glasses of Burgundy.

QUEEN VICTORIA has expended \$5,000,000 on memorials to the prince consort. Honoring the memory of a good husband can be made much more costly than getting divorced from a bad one.

QUEEN VICTORIA's favorite dish for dinner is well-done beef, with which she usually takes a glass of champagne. Her ordinary breakfast consists of coffee or cocoa and marmalade, of which she is very fond. With her husband she takes a glass of ale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POSTOFFICE STORE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

HAS IN STOCK

Choice Family Groceries,

DRY GOODS

FANCY GOODS.

CLOTHING.

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS.

Wines and Liquors,

PAINTS, OILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS and Wick.

Hardware.

Stationery.

Confectionery.

Powder and Shot.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts.

Yankee Notions.

Powder, Shot, Caps and

Cartridges.

Stationery, etc., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

The AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE is publishing a most valuable series of tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

Any single one will be sent on receipt of 3 cents in stamps except "Wages, Living and Tariff," which will be sent for 4 cents.

The whole list will be sent for 30 cents or any twelve for 25 cents, or any five for 10 cents, postage paid. Order by number.

- 1—"Wages, Living and Tariff." E. A. HARRIS.
- 2—"The Advantages of a Protective Tariff to the Laborer and Industries of the United States." First Prize Essay, 1887. CHAS. FORD D. HENNING.
- 3—"Some Facts and Figures in Support of a Tariff, as a Law of Protection, of the Home Industries of the United States." Second Prize Essay, 1887. C. D. WOOD.
- 4—"What are the Materials of Wealth? The Labor and Industries of the United States." A. J. HARRIS.
- 5—"Some Facts and Figures in Support of a Tariff, as a Law of Protection, of the Home Industries of the United States." E. A. HARRIS.
- 6—"The Protective Tariff: Its Advantages for the Laborer and Industries of the United States." A. J. HARRIS.
- 7—"The Protective Tariff: Its Advantages for the Laborer and Industries of the United States." A. J. HARRIS.
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Any single one will be sent on receipt of 3 cents in stamps except "Wages, Living and Tariff," which will be sent for 4 cents.

The whole list will be sent for 30 cents or any twelve for 25 cents, or any five for 10 cents, postage paid. Order by number.

1—"Wages, Living and Tariff." E. A. HARRIS.

2—"The Advantages of a Protective Tariff to the Laborer and Industries of the United States." First Prize Essay, 1887. CHAS. FORD D. HENNING.

3—"Some Facts and Figures in Support of a Tariff, as a Law of Protection, of the Home Industries of the United States." Second Prize Essay, 1887. C. D. WOOD.

4—"What are the Materials of Wealth? The Labor and Industries of the United States." A. J. HARRIS.

5—"Some Facts and Figures in Support of a Tariff, as a Law of Protection, of the Home Industries of the United States." E. A. HARRIS.

6—"The Protective Tariff: Its Advantages for the Laborer and Industries of the United States." A. J. HARRIS.

7—"The Protective Tariff: Its Advantages for the Laborer and Industries of the United States." A. J. HARRIS.

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LOWEST RATES.

A DOCTOR'S FREE RIDE.

It Was on the Back of a Huge Black Bear.

The Lullaby Scene Presented by the Son of Eschaplus in His Headlong Charge on His Singular Steed.

Dr. Irvine Matthews, of Milan, Tenn., while on a professional visit recently to a patient some three miles west of this place, had a curious adventure with a bear. He was driving along in a gig, with a correspondent of the Chicago Journal, and had just crossed the south fork of the Obion river, and was passing along a heavy growth of cane, when he heard an unearthly noise behind him. He turned, glancing leisurely over his shoulder, and what was his surprise to see a big black bear running after the gig.

Mr. Matthews said he had no business with that fellow, and whipped his horse up to a faster trot. The horse at first went along smoothly, but soon sniffling, brum, became unmanageable. The horse reared and pitched about, and Dr. Matthews knew the bear would be up with him presently, which would lead a worse fate to affairs, and tried every way possible to soothe the horse, but finally getting over-excited at the unruly animal, he struck him on the flank with all the strength at his command, whereupon the horse made a violent start, causing the unwary physician to complete a somersault in the air, and as he came down from among the clouds he landed astraddle of the bear's back.

This was a surprise to bruin, who pitched out as fast as he could travel. Dr. Matthews clung to his shaggy steed, however, and having his riding spurs on, he drove them in bruin's flank, which added more than ever to the big black bear's desire to get away from this terrible enemy. The bear fairly flew over the rough road, his tongue lolling and his stubby tail thrown to the passing breeze, with the daring doctor holding on for dear life. Dr. Matthews had retained his grip on the whip as he went over backwards from his gig, and, being an adventurous sort of a fellow, he cracked bruin over the head with the butt end of the whip.

This added to the bear's already excited nature, and he came to a sudden stop, but the doctor was there, too. Bruin then lay down and rolled over, clawing at the air savagely, but Matthews held on for dear life. When the bear stood up on his feet the physician cracked him over the head again, and away went the bear with his awful rider. Never did a Mæzappa run faster than that terrified bear, nor mortal man pray harder than the disciple of Galen. On they went, over that rough road, the bear not knowing what he was doing, and the doctor scared to death. Again the bear came to a stop, and again he rolled over, but the doctor clung to him like grim death. The bear was evidently puzzled.

Here was a four on his back who was out of his reach. The bear didn't know what to do. He commenced a slow trot. This didn't suit the daring doctor, so he cracked him over the head again with his heavy whip, and bruin pulled out again. He turned into the woods and crashed against trees, shrubs and logs, but the doctor was determined to stick it out with bruin. Blowing and snorting they went through swampy pools, over logs and brush, and came out across another road.

A farmer by the name of George Seaton and a negro named Ben Franklin were just coming down the road at a canter. "This negro" yelled: "Lord, he's mighty!" and turning down the road he flew as fast as his legs could carry him, while Seaton's horse bucked with him and threw him against a brush pile on the side of the road.

But the bear, evidently, wasn't stopping to inquire into particulars. He was bolting through those woods for dear life. The doctor was just beginning to enjoy the ride. In a moment a bluff loomed up, and bruin had such a headway on him he couldn't stop, so over they went. The doctor let go, and fell into the river below, while the bear landed on the other side, and with a yelp, thankful to be released of his enemy, he left in a hurry. The doctor swam out, sore and tired, and had six miles to walk after his horse. With sore shins and a sore head he trudged the distance, secured his horse and gig and came home. His friends now call him "the bear tamer."

Alligator Incubators.

Quite a business has sprung up in Florida of hatching alligator eggs by an artificial incubator. It seems, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the demand for alligators was so lively that the natives could not catch enough to supply the market. Some genius conceived the idea of saving himself the trouble of splashing round in the water after young alligators, so he got a lot of eggs, put them in an incubator, and hatched out as fine a lot of young reptiles as any one would wish to see. They were as wicked in disposition as the oldest and ugliest gator that ever soared a pickaninny or devoured a yellow dog. He fed them at first on oatmeal, and after a few days of Scotch diet taught them to eat meat by choking them until they opened their mouths and then dropping a bit down their throats. The idea of raising gators for the market took well, and now several incubators are always at work hatching out the ugly creatures, and half the little darlings in the villages are poking in the sand banks all day long getting eggs for the artificial hatcher.

Electrical Fireworks.

An electrician who has made a specialty of spectacular electricity says the day is not far off when electrical fireworks will supersede those now used. He declares that for a comparatively moderate outlay he could arrange an electric display that would last for many years and could be repeated as often as desired. It would comprise electric Roman candles, wheels, Niagara falls and all the modern pyrotechnical effects.

A NOTABLE JOURNEY.

The Extensive Trip of Two Distinguished Frenchmen.

They consumed Seventeen Months in Traveling Through Countries Which Are Little Known to White Men.

With the march of republican ideas, royalty is every year becoming more ornamental than useful. All that the people require nowadays is that the royal rulers and the nobility shall make themselves as obscure as possible, and keep in the background when matters of public moment are in question. Therefore, it is with some surprise, writes N. S. Adler in Golden Days, we hear of a titled personage doing something useful, as in the case of Prince Henry of Orleans, who, in company with Mr. Bonvalot, a French explorer, has crossed central Asia and performed a most notable journey.

The two men left Paris in July, 1889, and returned in December, 1890, after an absence of seventeen months. They traveled to Russian Turkestan by the Transcaspian railroad; thence passing through Bokhara and Samarkand, they reached the Chinese frontier at Kulja, where they organized a caravan for their march through the western provinces of the Chinese empire. The Chinese government placed no obstructions in their way, and the real difficulties of the journey did not begin until they reached the famous Lake Lob Nor, discovered by the explorer Prejevalsky, and started southward toward Lhasa, over a route never followed by a European.

Under the failure of every previous explorer since the days of Iluc and Gabet to reach this forbidden, sacred city of the Buddhists, they set out over the plateau, at an elevation of twelve thousand feet above the sea, far from any inhabited center, and traveled southward for two months and a half, until they came almost to the threshold of the Meccan of the Buddhists.

On the way they were dependent for awhile for food upon the flesh of some sheep they had taken with them, and they drank tea made of melted ice, which was found to be very salt. Still they pushed on, and the nearer they approached the famous city, the higher grew their hopes that they would be the first to break down the barriers which had kept all Europeans out. Four times Prejevalsky had tried to accomplish this same feat. Once his provisions gave out, compelling him to retreat. Another time he was attacked by a force of Tibetans and driven away.

On another occasion the authorities of Lhasa threatened his party with death unless they retraced their steps. Not long ago, also, Mr. Carey, the English explorer, set out for Lhasa, only to be defeated like his predecessors. The Bonvalot party, however, pushed steadily on, and were not brought to a halt until they were within a day's march on horseback of Lhasa. When finally they stood on the banks of Tengri Nor, they suddenly found insurmountable obstacles before them. The authorities of Lhasa had learned of their approach, and sent them a peremptory command to turn back or perish.

The explorers could almost have seen the sacred city, had it not been for the mountains in the way, and we can imagine their disappointment when they found themselves defeated after enduring terrible hardships for months in the effort to penetrate to Lhasa. They did all they could to conciliate the rulers, but in vain. Every overture was sternly repulsed. The negotiations lasted for several days. Finally, however, the authorities consented to sell to the explorers a few horses and yaks to bear baggage and facilitate their eastern journey. The Tibetans were probably very glad to get rid of the Europeans, and to help them for an ample consideration to get out of the country where there was no welcome for them.

From a geographical point of view this journey to the neighborhood of Lhasa was of considerable importance. The party traveled through the region south of Lob Nor, which was almost a white space on our maps, and they found there an unknown chain of mountains running parallel with the Himalayas, and nearly as lofty. In their opinion these mountains are the highest summits reaching an elevation of from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand feet. Prince Henry christened the highest peaks with French names. They were within sight of these mountains for fifteen days, and saw them extending across their track like an immense white barrier.

It was some time before they found a pass through the mountains which enabled them to go to Tengri Nor. Their march to the frontier of the Chinese province of Yunnan was very trying. At last, after having been seven months without any communication with Europeans, the party reached the first French station on the frontier of Tonquin. Here they found an officer and a few soldiers, who were very much amazed at the arrival of the shattered caravan. The supplies of the party were nearly exhausted, and in their altered appearance they showed the terrible hardships they had undergone.

When they reached the Tonquin frontier they were in ready touch with civilization, which could not have been said before the French company a few years ago. They had reached the famous Red river of Tonquin, where a white man's life would not have been safe for a moment until quite recently; but now everything is peaceful there, and the river is busy with commerce. The French have organized a system of junk, which maintain regular communication between the different points along the river. After four days' journey on one of these junks the party reached Hanoi, where they were able soon after to take a steamship for home. It is the most noteworthy expedition that has traveled through central Asia since Prejevalsky's last journey.

NO MORE KINKY WOOL.

Colored Women of Boston Are Beginning to Wear Straight Hair.

The colored women of this city have learned that it is possible to take the kink out of their hair, and there is quite a sensation over the discovery, says the Boston Globe. The rush to have crisp locks straightened is becoming general, although few of those who have successfully been smoothed out are willing to admit that their hair was ever otherwise than straight and glossy.

The idea was introduced by a young colored woman from Virginia. She herself has a glossy bang and black hair as straight as that of the late Sitting Bull. She says her own hair was formerly crisp and kinky, but that an old Canadian woman told her how to make it straight, and this information she is now imparting for a consideration. The customer is told first to wash her hair and come with it well dried. She does so, and then the operation begins.

A preparation that is amber-colored and of the consistency of cream is taken from a large jar and rubbed thoroughly into the hair, and where it was entirely lusterless before, it begins to assume a gloss. This is rubbed so thoroughly into the scalp that none of the hairs can fall to have received a portion. Then vigorous brushing is resorted to, and the short hair begins to lengthen. If it were an inch long before, it is now fully two inches long, and if before it had been done up in what old-fashioned Southern people term "plaits" it is now ready to be rolled into a loose twist, or a loose coil at the back. The operation takes about four hours, and is permanent in its effects. It gives the colored woman a very Indian-like appearance, and the few who will admit having been treated claim that they did it merely to make the labor of combing their hair so much the easier. One of them said:

"One thing I know, and that is that it is terribly convenient to have straight hair. I never before realized what a blessing it was. Before, I dreaded the task of combing it, and now I don't mind it at all."

Hair-straightening promises to be the fad among the colored ladies of Boston.

A COW'S TAIL SNAKE.

The Remarkable Reptile Seen by a Sober Wisconsin Man.

Snake stories grow alarmingly scarce of late years, but a correspondent of Nature's Realm relieves the dearth somewhat by telling one which has never been printed before but which ought to have been told just after the war. The correspondent says: "In the fall of 1889 I was in La Crosse, Wis., and having some business in La Crosse, on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi, I crossed the river in a ferry boat. There is, or was, an arm of the river on the Minnesota side called, in western parlance, a 'slew.' Over this there is a bridge, on going over it I saw a snake coiled on a butt that had been sawed off a tree of about two feet in diameter, and it was floating in the water. The snake was so different from any animal of the kind I had ever before seen that I gazed at it for fully five minutes. It was evidently asleep and within ten feet of me—was, in fact, directly under me as I leaned over the side of the bridge. The 'slew' had no current in it, for the water was very low; I had, therefore, ample opportunity to observe the snake. It was red, and more extraordinary still, it was thickly covered with hair. It resembled no snake I had ever seen before. It was exactly like a red cow's tail. The hair on it was fully an inch long and as thick as that growing on a cow's tail. Having no means of capturing the snake, I determined to make it show itself, and flung a piece of stick at it. It awoke at the splash in the water, uncoiled itself and dived into the slough. It was certainly six feet long or more. I have told some dozens of people in La Crosse about it, among them Mr. Davidson, of the Clyde house, but none of them remember to have ever seen such a snake. Mr. Davidson is the best known sportsman in La Crosse, and it is strange that he never should have seen any snake like it."

Shooting Indians.

The war has developed some fine shots in the army, as the large percentage of fatally wounded Indians shows. The finest shot I ever saw, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune, was made by a German who worked a Hoteliers gun. A wagon containing three hostiles was passing along a ridge eighteen yards distant. The Dutchman sighted along his piece and out loosed. The shell struck the wagon just under the seat and the whole outfit apparently exploded. It was there and it was not. The hostiles never knew what caused it. Then I saw a soldier with a Springfield kill an Indian at eight hundred yards. The buck was horseback and was dropping bullets in among us from a Winchester rifle too frequently to be wholly pleasant. A private took a shot at him and knocked him from his horse with the first shot. The Indian attempted to rise and the major who was conducting the affair advised the soldier to try another. The second did the work for with a few contortions the brute spread himself out on the prairie, dead.

A Mistrusted Friend.

The baggage-smasher is gradually asserting himself and convincing the American public that they have done him a grievous wrong. One of the guild spoke out at length a short time ago in the Youth's Companion and made it plain that the so-called baggage-smasher took up trucks tenderly, lifted them with care, and was, take him for all in all, a large-sized public benefactor. Now figures are given out showing that 900,000 pieces of baggage were handled in the union depot at Chicago last year, not to mention 60,000 tons of mail and 300,000 packages, boxes, etc. Yet of this immense sum total the damage from breakage, theft and going astray was less than \$100. That is a good record, truly. Some day the baggage-smasher will get his rights, and we shall erect monuments to him as one of the chief blessings vouchsafed to humanity.

OLD-TIME ETIQUETTE.

How a Golden Dinner Was Treated by the Carver.

The epiphon has not yet entirely been abolished in some of the way hotels of selecting some one guest at dinner to carve for the others at table.

Forty years ago the practice was the rule rather than a rarity. It was considered then in the light of a compliment and not as an imposition, as it would most certainly be regarded to-day. At that time men aided themselves on their ability to dissect a joint or a fowl, and accepted the task of carving for twenty people most graciously.

A prominent hardware merchant in the city, who in early life traveled for the house of which he is now the senior member, bears testimony to the truth of the above-stated condition of things, and relates one of his early experiences in connection with it as follows:

"I was traveling from Buffalo to Detroit by steamer, a favorite method of making that trip in the early days. At dinner time the captain asked a prominent brush manufacturer of Troy, N. Y., to carve for the passengers. 'The gentleman thanked the captain for the honor and proceeded to carve a wild turkey, which was by no means a rarity in the western part of this country thirty-five or forty years ago. 'He carved exceedingly well, and was very just in the service of individual portions. He helped himself last, and placed on his plate the tidbit of the turkey, which morsel was at that time considered the carver's honorarium. 'As he was about to take his seat—men stood to carve wild turkeys then—a drunken and quarrelsome gambler, who had caused us great annoyance with his oaths and importunities to play ever since we had left Buffalo, reached over from his seat and said: 'Excuse me, sir, but you have on your plate a portion of the turkey of which I am very fond.'"

"As he made the remark the blackleg attempted to remove the tidbit with his fork. The Trojan had not as yet surrendered the carving utensils. As the gambler's hand approached the morsel the carver made a sudden jab at it with the heavy fork. The prongs of the latter passed through the flesh and planed the gambler's hand to the table. 'It was rather an unpleasant sight for a dinner table,' continued the speaker. 'We all expected that the injured man would resort to his dagger or pistol, but he did not. He slunk away to his stateroom, where the wound was dressed, nor did he venture among the other passengers during the remainder of the entire trip.'"

"Did not the passengers consider the act excessively brutal?" the gentleman was asked by his auditor. "Not in the slightest," was the reply. "On the contrary, everyone applauded him for his courage and quickness of action. It was justified by the rude surroundings and the ideas governing the table etiquette of the time and place."—N. Y. Herald.

A LANGUAGE OF MUSIC.

The Association of Certain Airs with the Different Nationalities.

We may call "music" the language of the world, for it speaks as many idioms as there are nations, races and even individuals. One single detached note, intoned by different voices or instruments, will convey as many meanings as there may be ears to hear it. It may sound martial upon the "trumpet," lyrical upon the "horn," feminine upon the "clarinet," naive upon the "harp," sublime upon the "organ," mysterious upon the "sacred organ," and common upon the "banjo." The specific timbre of these instruments and their handling may invest that one tone with volumes of images and poems, to a certain degree akin among cultivated listeners, and quite contradictory to others. Sweetest remembrance may be recalled by it upon the banjo, tearful inspirations roused upon the street organ, and a chorus of angels may descend upon it upon the world's cornet-piston. The simplest song, although provided with words, will scarcely ever reveal so poignant sensations in the same receptive powers. Adding to this the numerous conditions under which the performance of that song may take place—such as the singer's voice, disposition, art and personal magnetism, the audience's number and kind; the locality, its atmosphere, light, etc.—it is evident that even if the *art* is perfect, it may be of a homogeneous nature, in details it will be quite kaleidoscopic.

The "pibroch," the "Marsellaise," "Die Wacht am Rhein," the "Rakoczy March," speak each its own special language, untranslatable in its real essence. It takes a Scotchman, a Frenchman, a German, and a Hungarian to understand their full meaning, although their governing spirit may be valued by everybody. This is, of course, more applicable to national than to cosmopolitan music, which may be also the subject of local, political, or other influences. National music, the source of all cosmopolitan music, is in the same measure attached to language and poetry as race characteristics, fine arts and sciences depend upon climate, geographical and political conditions. Thus it is a nation's language which generates its musical rhythm; its poetry which organizes its melody; and its temperament, the spirit of its dignity, tenderness, mirth, sadness or lightness, whichever may express the respective people's national character.—Francis Kobay, in Harper's Magazine.

Missing on Saturday.

The prize fighters were in their arena, awaiting the call of time. "May the best man win" called an excited man in the crowd. The referee, a man from North Carolina, raised his hand authoritatively. "Hold!" he yelled in a voice of thunder. "I cannot permit you to proceed. May the best man win!" Proceed with the contention, gentlemen. The moment has arrived. Chicago Tribune.

A WIDE RANGE.

It is claimed that in almost no other part of the world the Pacific coast bids fair to surpass the world.

The "Pacific Northwest" is the name of a new benevolent order recently established at Evansville, Ind.

BARBUM & BAILEY, the showmen, pay \$1,000 a day rent for their winter quarters in Madison Square garden, New York.

The palisades on the western bank of the Hudson river vary in height from three to five hundred feet, and they extend about twenty miles.

The English telephone patents have expired, and the monopoly there has come to an end. The Bell patents in this country have still three years to run.

CHARLES D. YOUNG, a Denver boy of fifteen, has built the smallest coal-burning locomotive in existence. It is about five feet long and weighs two hundred and thirty-five pounds.

The Walker society for the circulation of good literature has distributed since last March 300,000 copies of wholesome tales and novels. At the same time it has increased its membership to 3,000 and has laid by \$10,000.

The reverse side of a printed page for the blind looks not unlike a cribbage board. After the page has been indented with these points the paper is hardened and sized by a special preparation. Such a page will last, with constant use, for years.

THERE are, still, vacant public lands in the United States amounting to 580,000,000 acres, exclusive of the undesirable domains in Alaska, and not counting the Indian reservations, some of which are already falling into the general territory of the nation.

CURES FOR THE BLUES.

FISH are water drinkers as a rule, but the shark never objects to taking a nip.

JINKLE—"Do you think Miss R. would marry me if I should ask her?" Van Hinkle—"Well, she looks like a smart sort of girl—still, she might."

SIGN PAINTER—"Now, Missus Johnson, what does you want on dis yer sign?" Missus Johnson (after a moment of deep thought)—"I guess 'Go in' or 'scrubbin' done in here' will do." "A good deal depends on the seasonableness of a thing." "So it does." "How different a man who takes a drop morning is from an eavesdropper."

A FEW mornings since two gentlemen were accosted in the following grandiloquent terms by a beggar: "Gentlemen, will you administer the balm of consolation to a debilitated constitution?"

MISS LARSEN—"Oh! the poor little birds! What will they do, seeking shelter in this snowstorm?" Mr. Robin A. Dare—"I can do my handkerchief over that one you have in your hat, dear, if you think it needs protection."

EDITOR—"James, what is that moving in the wastebasket—a mouse?" James (examining basket)—"No, sir; it's one of them throbbing, passionate poems, sir." Editor—"Pour some water on it, and throw it in the ash barrel. The plate isn't insured."

MRS. BLANK—"My dear, during the summer you said the only reason you went to the races was because the country air was so cool and pleasant. Why do you go now when the thermometer is almost at zero?" Mr. Blank—"Um—er—I go now, my dear, because the excitement of the races warms me up."

FEMININE FANCIES.

HEBREW women, on the average, are said to live longer than those of any other race.

THINGS that proclaim their cost, like diamonds, stiff silks, velvets and passementerie, are not conducive to genteel dress.

A MAGIC preparation for keeping frizzes "in" is found in mixing equal parts of glycerine and rose water, and anointing the hair freely with it before curling; or an equally good mixture is made of perfumed olive oil with beeswax dissolved therein.

Not only for its flavor, but for health's sake, a dish of apple sauce goes with roast pork; in addition may be served one or several of the following vegetables: Potatoes, white and sweet, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, the spinach, tomatoes, turnips, vegetable oysters, boiled rice or hominy.

A NEW kind of rouge is to be had, which is waterproof. A girl who has always been accused of painting complained of being faint the other night at dinner, but did not change color. "Excuse me," she said, "it is nothing," and dipped her napkin in her tumbler and wiped her face. Grand defeat of enemies. The napkin remained white.

AMERICAN girls, a British medical review gravely informs its readers, "now carry about with them ornamental cut-glass bottles containing quinine pills, with which they dose themselves from time to time. If fatigued they take two pills; if chilly, one; if hungry (as they generally seem to be), four or five. We believe that this is the correct dose for wet feet."

THE FARM IN GENERAL.

It is not properly prepared until it is as fine as an ash heap.

Never cut down trees for fire wood that have a good value for lumber.

Rust and exposure knock out more farm tools and machinery than use.

The castor-oil plant has been used successfully to protect grape vines from moles.

Onion sets, to produce a good crop, should be perfectly formed—a perfect onion in miniature, as some one puts it.

Maintain in the barnyard as much loose capital as is money lying in a safe, set it to earning something as soon as possible.

Six per cent of the corn crop is lost by evaporation if the crop is held over seven or eight months, which loss cannot be prevented.

Is a young orchard a worth setting out, it is worth cultivating. No cultivated orchard that will amount to anything.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

WATERPROOF rouge is the latest invention for the toilet table.

The latest and among acquisitions is to ride one day to the left and the next to the right.

Among the recent novelties in silver goods is a match box with a compass imbedded in one side.

CANDLES for the corners of rooms are now designed in wood. They are two feet high, new and inexpensive.

An idea from Paris that one or two New York hostesses recently introduced is that of serving a dinner at small tables, in lieu of one long one.

One of the latest fashions of fashion has decreed carriage lamps in the shapes of various flowers. There is the lily lamp, the rose lamp, the violet lamp, and so on, all very odd and very expensive.

The ladies of York, Neb., have a "guess party." The ladies "guess" gentlemen invitations reading: "Dinner in our set this evening. Guess where and come there." It is needless to say the boys get around late, as they frequently visit a dozen houses before finding the right one.

A NEW fad in New York is called the hot pine bath. Those who take to it in a tank and have the tepid water and the pine poured upon them, and are wonderfully exhilarated by it. "Take your pine this week?" is a common question now in the different downtown stores.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE (Mo.) girls have an Engagement and Marriage club. Every time one of them has a gentleman escort to whom she is not engaged she pays twenty-five cents into the treasury. When a member becomes engaged she pays in five dollars. When a member gets married the club presents her with one hundred dollars.

A MUSICAL MELANGE.

DR. HANS VON BULOW has decided to give up public piano recitals.

SARABATE, the violinist, has pocketed twenty-five thousand dollars as the net profit of a two months' tour in England.

RUBINSTEIN says that fifty per cent of the Germans understand music, sixteen per cent of the French, and two per cent of the English.

MISS SANDERSON, an American singer, received the gold medal of the Dannebrog order from the king of Denmark after her first appearance in Copenhagen.

MR. JOHN W. HUTCHINSON, of the family of singers once so well known, recently held a reception on the occasion of his seventieth birthday at Lyric Mass.

Among some music lately published is a Spanish dance by an Italian composer, with a French title page engraved and printed in Germany and published in London, with a Boston imprint added.

FRANCETTI, the composer of the opera Arnette, has become insane, and has been placed in a private asylum. He is closely related to the wealthy house of Rothschild, and has been living in Dresden, near which city he is now confined.

The late Harvey B. Dodsworth, the well-known New York presidentialist, furnished the music at presidential inaugurations for the last thirty years. During the war, free of charge for his own services, he furnished the armies of the north no less than fifty bandmasters and five hundred musicians.

NAMES NOT MENTIONED.

A CITIZEN of Banta, Ind., has a clock made entirely of wood, which has been an excellent timekeeper for sixty years.

THE Athens (Ga.) bar is made out of young men. One of the practitioners is under twenty-one, while six are under twenty-five, and thirteen are under thirty.

A CELEBRATED German restaurateur in bankruptcy proceedings, has confessed that for years he has served horse and game's meat to his customers for venison.

THERE are twenty-three ancient widows now drawing pensions from the government because their husbands were soldiers in the revolutionary war. Three of them are 98 years old and the youngest 79.

SOME of the Alaskan natives acquire very respectable fortunes in the fishing trade. A Nicholas Bay Indian has been known to pay down one thousand dollars in hard cash for blankets and trinkets for one potlatch.

A GOOD-NATURED colored lady, whose memory was a little hazy, died the other day near Columbus, Mo., of old age. It was her boast that "she was so old she couldn't exactly remember; but she was between ninety and one hundred and thirty-four."

A YOUNG man with small feet was the last person to leave a friend's home after a social entertainment in Lewiston, Me. The only pair of rubbers that he could find proved to be badly mated—No. 6 and No. 11½. He wore the small one, and the other still awaits a claimant.

PITHY POINTS.

When a rumor is in the air of course it has no foundation.

WEE LUKE is going to try Dr. Koch's lymph on his name.—N. Y. World.

This bill poster knows his place, and there he sticks.—Yonkers Statesman.

Every one who goes up the Erie's peak railway travels in cog.—St. Joseph News.

"I've gone through a great deal," remarked the saw as it emerged from the log.—Jester.

A SKEDDY man should wear a plaid vest, so as to keep a check on his stomach.—Ledger.

The most of a volume is generally found on the table of contents.—Binghamton Republican.

A SKETCH home from a long cruise couldn't sleep in the house, for it made him feel more at home to "lay out on the yard."

"The Decline and Fall of Rome" is the title of the book which the great American tramp intends to write.—In American Journal.